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The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

The **NATIONAL SOCIETY**
for
CRIPPLED CHILDREN and Adults, Inc.
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL.

• SINCE 1921 THIRTY-THREE YEARS OF SERVICE

HELP CRIPPLED CHILDREN



The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Easter Seal society, a nationwide federation of more than 2,000 state and local member societies, provides a variety of needed services in the fields of health, welfare, education, recreation, employment and rehabilitation. Its three-point program is:

Education of the public, professional workers and parents.

Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of handicapping conditions, and in methods of improved care, education and treatment of the handicapped.

Direct Services to the handicapped, including case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech and hearing therapy, treatment and training centers and clinics, special schools and classes, teaching of the home-bound, psychological services, vocational training, curative and sheltered workshops, employment service, camps, recreational services, and provision of braces, appliances and equipment.

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ACCIDENTS--PREVENTION

197. Jacobziner, Harold (125 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y.)

Home safety and accident prevention in a child health conference, by Harold Jacobziner and Herbert Rich. Am. J. Public Health. Jan., 1954. 44:1:83-93.

A description of New York City's Bureau of Child Health program, inaugurated in 1951, for the solution of the accident problem. The program was three-fold, including staff education, parent education, and epidemiological investigation. This article presents data on the epidemiology of nonfatal and fatal accidents in the preschool population; 981 children with 1,000 mishaps provide information on age at time of accident, month and place of occurrence, etiology of accidents, diagnosis of injury by treatment agency, supervision at time of accident, accident by type and part of bodily involvement.

ARTHRITIS--ETIOLOGY

198. Stecher, Robert M. (3395 Scranton Rd., Cleveland 9, Ohio)

The genetics of rheumatoid arthritis; analysis of 224 families, by Robert M. Stecher (and others). Am. J. Human Genetics. June, 1953. 5:2:118-138. Reprint.

The author reviews the literature on the etiology of rheumatoid arthritis, from the standpoint of heredity, and presents data from the present study based upon the family histories of 224 patients.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

199. Wishik, Samuel M. (Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Audiometric testing of hearing of school children, by Samuel M. Wishik and Elizabeth R. Kramm. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Dec., 1953. 18:4:360-365. Reprint.

" . . . The present paper reports the findings of a study of a current program of periodic audiometric testing and the possible conclusions that might be drawn with respect to desirable frequency of re-testing . . . " It is based on a report of the School Health Committee of the Pennsylvania Public Health Association and includes data taken directly from individual health records and audiometric test reports of pupils who had completed the fifth and sixth grades in the Reading School District. Findings indicated a program of biennial testing through the first six grades is amply justified.

200. Yankauer, Alfred (Bur. of Maternal and Child Health Serv., N. Y. State Dept. of Health, Albany, N. Y.)

Comparative evaluation of three screening methods for detection of hearing loss in school children, by Alfred Yankauer, Margaret L. Geyer and Helen C. Chase. Am. J. Public Health. Jan., 1954. 44:1:77-82.

In Rochester, N. Y., 2,404 third through seventh grade pupils were screened for hearing loss by a group fading numbers test, a group pure tone test ("old" Massachusetts Hearing Test), and an individual sweep check test. Screening tests used are described in some detail; results of the tests are given statistically and deficiencies of each pointed out. Pure tone technics were found to be significantly better as screening devices than the group fading numbers test. The sweep check test was the better case finder of the two pure tone tests, but required more than twice as much time to perform.

BLIND--EMPLOYMENT

201. U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (Washington 25, D. C.)

Counselors guide; how to find employment and place blind persons on jobs of an industrial character in nonindustrial areas, by J. Hiram Chappell. Washington, D. C., The Office, 1953. 28 p. (Rehabilitation Service ser. no. 238)

" . . . For the purpose of assisting the counselor to achieve the objective of placement in the types of industries found in nonindustrial areas, the factors which govern the character of an industry and examples of the type common to each are listed. Sources from which the counselor may obtain information on industries located in such communities, as well as sources from which he may obtain information regarding clients, are outlined In addition there are listed examples of jobs of an industrial character usually found in nonindustrial areas which are known to have been performed successfully by blind and partially sighted persons" Procedures and techniques for adapting jobs to conform with the abilities of blind persons are illustrated with examples of actual experience.

BLIND--LEGISLATION

202. Lende, Helga (15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.)

A survey of state legislation in 1953. New Outlook for the Blind. Jan., 1954. 48:1:9-15.

A survey reporting on legislation actually passed and approved that represents changes in the various state programs for the blind or reflects trends in the philosophy governing work for the blind in this country.

BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

203. Kurzahls, Ina (Utah School for the Blind, Ogden, Utah)

A psychological view in the education of the young blind child in a residential school. New Outlook for the Blind. Jan., 1954. 48:1:17-22.

A discussion of the limitations which blindness imposes on the child, the school room, its equipment for play and work, and the methods adapted to teaching the blind and partially sighted.

BRACES

204. Koven, Morris T. (135 Eastern Pkwy., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Braces and bracing. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Jan., 1954. 15:1:7-9.

A talk delivered at a Parents' Institute, defining the purposes of braces and bracing in various conditions and discussing factors of interest to parents, in the care and construction of appliances.

BRAIN

205. Garfunkel, Joseph M. (Temple Univ. School of Med., Philadelphia 22, Pa.)

The relationship of oxygen consumption to cerebral functional activity, by Joseph M. Garfunkel, Henry W. Baird, III, and Joseph Ziegler. J. Pediatrics. Jan., 1954. 44:1:64-72.

" . . . This paper summarizes the results of thirty-six determinations of cerebral blood flow and cerebral oxygen consumption in thirty-three subjects in the pediatric age group. Most of the patients had severe defects of the central nervous system. The results indicate that there is a direct correlation between cerebral oxygen consumption and mental ability" An adaptation of the Kety nitrous oxide method for determining cerebral blood flow

BRAIN (continued)

is described; the method is practical and safe for use with infants and children. Theoretical aspects of the relation of cerebral metabolism to cerebral functional activity are discussed.

" . . . This study was made possible, in part, by financial assistance from the Mead Johnson & Company and from the Pennsylvania Society for Crippled Children and Adults"

CEREBRAL PALSY

206. LaRevue du Practicien. Sept. 11, 1953. 3:23.

Entire issue devoted to the subject.

Title of issue: Encephalopathies Infantiles.

Contents: Les troubles moteurs des encephalopathies infantiles, par A. Grossiord, V. Smirnoff et M. Seligman: Etude clinique et etiological, Traitement et readaptation. -Le role de la pathologie neo-natale d'origine obstetricale en neuro-psychiatrie infantile, par J. Trelat. -Les manifestations encephaliques au cours des maladies infectieuses de l'enfance, par P. Castaigne et F. Lhermitte.

See also 255; 285.

CEREBRAL PALSY--NORWAY

207. Mossige, Hanne

The care of the cerebral palsied child in Norway. Physiotherapy. Dec., 1953. 39:12:340-341.

International Congress Lecture.

A brief article describing the techniques of treatment used with cerebral palsied children admitted to the Children's Clinic at the University Hospital, Oslo, Norway. For a more detailed description see the article, "Cerebral Palsy Program in Norway," as described by Hanne Mossige, Norwegian physical therapist, to Dorothy Knight, B. A., O. T. R., in: Physical Therapy Review, Oct., 1953. 33:10:529-533.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

208. O'Reilly, D. Elliott (4161 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.)

Evaluation of cerebral palsy treatment. Missouri Med. Jan., 1954. 51: 1:38-40. Reprint.

A re-evaluation of 145 patients seen in the clinic of Firmin Desloge Hospital, St. Louis, of whom 123 were diagnosed as cerebral palsy. Statistics are given on those exhibiting improvement from treatment and those unimproved. Fifty-two percent showed mental retardation and prognosis was best for spastic patients; those with rigidities had the poorest prognosis. Some of the problems encountered in an out-patient clinic are discussed briefly, and the lack of facilities for institutionalization shown. Statistical data are presented on types of treatment, types of defects found, initial and present conditions.

See also 222.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MENTAL HYGIENE

209. Glick, Selma J. (228 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.)

Emotional problems of 200 cerebral palsied adults. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Dec., 1953. 14:12:3-5. Reprint.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MENTAL HYGIENE (continued)

Reprinted in: Child-Family Digest. Feb., 1954. 10:2:61-68.

Information on the emotional problems of cerebral palsied adults, taken from the survey made by Miss Glick and published by the Hunter College Chapter of International Council for Exceptional Children, 1953, titled "Survey of 200 Ambulatory Cerebral Palsied Adults in New York City," (See Bulletin on Current Literature, Jan., 1954, #16). Emotional problems of the cerebral palsied adult and parental attitudes influencing favorable or unfavorable emotional attitudes in the handicapped persons were revealed.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PARENT EDUCATION

210. Moore, Clarence E. (Escanaba, Mich.)

Parental attitudes toward cerebral palsied children. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Dec., 1953. 14:12:11, 13.

Based on a study of the feelings and attitudes of 20 fathers and mothers toward their cerebral palsied children, this article describes procedures for securing information from parents, the basis of selection of parents for the study, findings and evaluation of data, the need for earlier diagnosis, further research on brain injuries, and more public education on the causes of the handicap. The thesis which is the basis for this article was annotated in the Bulletin on Current Literature, Jan., 1954, (#95).

CEREBRAL PALSY--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

211. Garmezy, Norman (Duke Univ., Durham, N. C.)

Some problems for psychological research in cerebral palsy. Am. J. Phys. Med. Dec., 1953. 32:6:348-355.

A paper discussing briefly certain problem areas which have been neglected by psychologists interested in research in cerebral palsy and describing research studies being conducted by the psychological staff of the North Carolina Cerebral Palsy Hospital. Some of the areas the author feels are neglected are the fields of learning, motivation, perception, personality development and personality evaluation.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION

212. Bowlus, Donald E. (Pacific State Hosp., Spadra, Calif.)

The organization of a training program for the cerebral palsied in an institution for mentally deficient. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:419-423.

Tells how some of the problems of organizing a training program for cerebral palsied at Pacific State Hospital were met and outlines some principles of organization developed through the experience. Goals of the program are stated. It is hoped that this description will invite comparison with similar programs, leading to improvement in training programs, and assisting in the setting up of new training programs for the cerebral palsied.

213. Wishik, Samuel M. (Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Organization and function of day school units for cerebral palsy, by Samuel M. Wishik and Zelda S. Klapper. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1954. 20:4:164-168, 170, 172, 174-175.

" . . . This paper does not attempt to describe in detail the facilities, program and personnel for cerebral palsy day classes except insofar as such

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

elements relate to the basic theme: What is the place of the cerebral palsy class in the community? . . . " Three types of settings for special education in day schools are described, as are criteria for admission, intake procedure, promotion, medical care, administrative responsibilities and technical supervision.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION

214. Coffman, Ruth (Marshall Coll., Huntington 1, W. Va.)

Group therapy with preschool children having cerebral palsy, by Ruth Coffman and Ollie Backus. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Dec., 1953. 18:4:350-354. Reprint.

"Experimentation with group therapy at the University of Alabama was expanded in 1951 to include a program for preschool children with cerebral palsy. This article constitutes a report of progress with that program . . . " The authors feel that therapy for children with cerebral palsy should be based upon "emotional" as well as "motor" needs and that meeting such needs will influence to a great extent their ability to acquire and use motor skills. Needs are described and procedures for meeting them suggested.

CHILDREN--GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

215. Everhart, Rodney W. (E. Carolina College, Greenville, N. C.)

The relationship between articulation and other developmental factors in children. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Dec., 1953. 18:4:332-338. Reprint.

An article adapted from a portion of a doctoral dissertation reports an investigation of growth and developmental factors in relation to defective articulation. Factors chosen for study were: onset of holding head up, of sitting alone, of crawling, walking, talking, of voluntary control of bladder, eruption of first tooth, handedness, grip, height, weight, intelligence, reading, arithmetic, and paternal occupation. A clinical analysis of 110 elementary children in grades one to six having articulatory deviations was made and evaluated statistically. A similar evaluation was made of an equal number of children with articulatory patterns within the normal range. From evidence presented in this report, the author concludes that it is reasonable to suggest a positive correlation between low intelligence and articulatory disorders.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS--WASHINGTON

216. Brady, Janet Watson (Children's Orthopedic Hosp., Seattle, Wash.)

Children's Hospital is true to its tradition. Modern Hospital. Jan., 1954. 82:1:63-68. Reprint.

" . . . The hospital presented here has been selected as The Modern Hospital of the Month by a committee of editors. Award Certificates have been presented to the hospital, the architects and the state officials. A similar award will be made by The Modern Hospital each month . . . " A description of the hospital, with scale drawings of floor plans, is given in the article.

CLUBFOOT

217. Kennedy, J. M. (Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hosp., Oxford, Eng.)

The condition of congenital talipes equinovarus and its treatment. Physiotherapy. Dec., 1953. 39:12:340-341.

CLUBFOOT (continued)

Etiology and various methods of treatment for mild and severe cases of club feet are discussed in an illustrated article. This is a congenital deformity whose treatment should be commenced at the earliest possible moment. Treatment of relapsed cases and operative procedures are also considered.

COLOSTOMY

128. Jaffe, Lila

The patient and his ileostomy. Am. J. Nursing. Jan., 1954. 54:1:68.

Faced with the problem of adjusting to a permanent ileostomy at the age of 16, Mrs. Jaffe tells how she overcame her handicap and now leads a full, normal, and active life. Nurses will find many suggestions for helping patients with similar handicaps in this brief personal account.

CONGENITAL DEFECT--ETIOLOGY

See 236.

CRIME

219. Levy, Sol (Eastern State Hosp., Medical Lake, Wash.)

The role of mental deficiency in the causation of criminal behavior. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:455-464.

A study undertaken to clarify, if possible, the importance of mental deficiency as it relates to criminal behavior. It was carried out at the Washington State Penitentiary and was part of a larger investigation into the causation of criminal behavior. On the basis of the study the author feels justified in concluding that mental deficiency per se does not play an important part in the causation of criminal behavior. Criminality represents a bio-psycho-socio-phenomenon and mental deficiency is only one among a multiplicity of factors causing such behavior.

CRUTCHES

220. Rudin, Louis N. (VA Hosp., Ft. Howard, Md.)

Crutch paralysis. Current Med. Digest. Jan., 1954. 21:1:109, 112.

A brief article on the improper fitting and use of crutches, crutch paralysis, and the characteristic deformity of the paralysis--wrist drop. Treatment for the deformity is outlined.

DRIVERS

221. Rowley, Thomas J. (Cushing VA Hosp., Framingham, Mass.)

Automobile driving for the severely disabled. J., Assn. for Phys. and Mental Rehabilitation. Sept.-Oct., 1953. 7:5:175-179.

An explanation of the equipment needed for automobiles for the severely disabled, types of persons who may benefit from training, and the techniques of instruction. Qualifications for disabled persons wishing to obtain a driver's license are discussed. This part of the rehabilitation program at Cushing Veterans Administration Hospital has been in operation for seven years and has proved its value in providing incentives for rehabilitation.

DRUG THERAPY

222. Fay, Temple (7304 Elbow Lane, Philadelphia 19, Pa.)

Effects of carbon dioxide (20%) and oxygen (80%) inhalations on movements and muscular hypertonus in athetoids. Am. J. Phys. Med. Dec., 1953. 32: 6:338-341.

DRUG THERAPY (continued)

A description of a method adopted as an adjunct to physical therapy treatment by which function is improved during the relaxed muscle state. It has been found useful only in patients who manifest relaxed tonic states during sleep and in the groups of true rigidities (extra pyramidal and Parkinsonism types). Little or no benefit of more than passing phase has been noted in the true spastic (with stretch reflex) and those with joint fixation and muscle contracture. The article was used with a motion picture film demonstration at the Scientific Program of the Annual Meeting of the American Academy for Cerebral Palsy, 1952. The film presented two young adult males with marked dystonic manifestations since birth but no intellectual impairment and the results of use of the method to promote relaxation and training in self-care activities.

EMPLOYMENT

223. Conners, S. Grant (Jos. Bulova School of Watchmaking, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.)
Problems of the handicapped in vocational training and job hunting. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Jan., 1954. 15:1:9-10, 13.

The Director of the School tells of its program and how it provides rehabilitation training for handicapped persons, how students are selected, some of the methods used in training, construction of the school and its equipment, medical services provided by the School, and its extracurricular activities.

224. Rusalem, Herbert (Dept. of Special Educ., Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y.)
Vocational adjustment of the handicapped child. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Jan., 1954. 15:1:11-13.

Some of the major problems confronting parents and their handicapped children in the area of vocational adjustment are discussed. Types of work which the severely disabled can do, chances of employment, the possibilities for homework or sheltered employment, the role of vocational guidance in choosing an occupation, and resources for obtaining help are pointed out. Parents are counseled on the need to be realistic about vocational goals for their children.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)--MICHIGAN

225. Ross, Robert R. (3000 Schaefer Rd., Dearborn, Mich.)

The Ford plan for employing the handicapped. Monthly Labor Rev. Dec., 1953. 76:12:1299-1301.

How the Ford Motor Company makes job placement of the physically handicapped a practical working plan. The program and some of the experiences gained under it are outlined.

ENCEPHALOGRAPHY

226. Malamud, Nathan (Langley Porter Clinic, Parnassus and 1st Aves., San Francisco, Calif.)

Pneumoencephalography in children with mental defect and/or cerebral palsy; a clinicopathologic study, by N. Malamud and Bill Garoutte. Am. J. Diseases of Children. Jan., 1954. 87:1:16-25.

"The pneumoencephalographic and pathoanatomic findings of the central nervous system were compared in 30 cases of mental defect and/or cerebral palsy. The inadequacy of the terms 'cortical,' 'cerebral,' or 'cerebellar atrophy' as used by the radiologist is emphasized. Various diagnostic correlations are drawn between the pneumographic and pathoanatomic findings in the malformations and in the true atrophies."--Summary.

ENDOCRINE DISORDERS

227. Albert, A.

Male hypogonadism. III. The testis in pituitary dwarfism, by A. Albert (and others). Proceedings, Staff Meetings Mayo Clinic. Dec. 2, 1953. 28:24:698-703.

A case history of a patient with untreated pituitary dwarfism and a report on a testicular biopsy. In order to determine whether findings reported in the present patient could be considered typical, records of 12 patients with pituitary dwarfism were summarized; findings from this summarization indicated the present patient was a fairly typical representative of this group.

EPILEPSY

228. Smith, Bushnell (300 Longwood Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

Acquired epilepsy; a study of 535 cases, by Bushnell Smith, Geoffrey C. Robinson, and William G. Lennox. Neurology. Jan., 1954. 4:1:19-28.

" . . . Of the 535 patients, 69 per cent were persons of all ages, seen privately, and 31 per cent were children, mostly under the age of 12, seen in the Seizure Clinic of the Children's Hospital. Ninety per cent had had seizures before the age of 20 This study of 535 non-institutionalized persons of various ages and economic status emphasizes the wide diversity of conditions, both genetic and acquired, which either alone or in combinations may result in some of the various manifestations of epilepsy" Data are given on distribution of causes in various groups, distribution of causes in the present series, age at onset, interval between injury and epilepsy, and sources of evidence for diagnosis.

GIFTED CHILDREN

229. Lorge, Irving (525 W. 120th St., New York 27, New York)

Social gains in the special education of the gifted. School and Society. Jan. 9, 1954. 79:2024:4-7.

A plea for special education for the gifted, some of the objectives of the curriculum for the intellectually superior, and the gains to society through the utilization and training of superior human resources are given.

GRANTS-IN-AID

230. Council of State Governments (1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.)

Federal grants-in-aid. Chicago, The Council, 1954. 87 p. (Washington Legislative Bul. Jan., 1954. No. 120.) Mimeo.

"This Bulletin consists of two parts. Part I is designed to indicate the impact of federal grants on the several states in the fiscal year 1953. Part II presents tables showing federal grants by programs and by states for fiscal year 1953 and estimates for 1954"

231. Hobby, Oveta Culp (U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.)

Federal-State relations and grants-in-aid. Public Health Reports. Jan., 1954. 69:1:88-91.

A discussion of the intergovernmental relations in the Federal system of grants-in-aid for programs in the fields of health and welfare, where the responsibility for various aspects of the programs should rest, and how such programs should be financed.

GRANTS-IN-AID (continued)

See also 291.

HANDICAPPED--EQUIPMENT

232. Great Britain. National Association for the Paralyzed (Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.1, England)

Gadgets. London, The Assn. (1953?). n.p. Looseleaf. 2s 6d.

Information about a variety of gadgets and appliances, either manufactured in England or easily made, is given here to help overcome the difficulties and problems of the handicapped in their everyday living. Sections deal with wheeled chairs, crutches, walking aids, automobiles and bicycles, toilet devices, aids for nursing, lifting and transferring patients from bed to chair, gadgets for everyday living problems of eating, dressing, and housekeeping, and suggestions for aids in recreational activities of reading, writing, playing cards, knitting and sewing. The booklet is designed for the insertion of new material as it is published.

HANDICRAFTS

233. Kille, Eleanor C. (Southbury Training School, Southbury, Conn.)

Weaving for the mentally handicapped. Handweaver and Craftsman. Fall, 1953. 4:4:26-27, 47-48. Reprint.

Weaving as an occupational therapy activity for the mentally retarded at Southbury Training School, Southbury, Conn., offers many values. The writer has been occupational therapy supervisor at the School since 1942; the weaving methods and threadings described here in detail were originally adapted and used in her work with the mentally retarded.

HEART DISEASE

234. J., Michigan State Medical Society. Dec., 1953. 52:12.

Entire issue devoted to the subject.

Contents: Treatment and prophylaxis of streptococcal infections for prevention of rheumatic fever, Harold B. Houser. -Heart disease in mid-life, William B. Kountz. -Effect of cortisone on the size of experimentally produced myocardial infarcts, Aran S. Johnson, Robert A. Gerisch, Fred W. Girton, Schayel R. Scheinberg, and Harry C. Saltzstein. -Role of the physician in the employment of the cardiac worker, Edward M. Kline. -Surgery of mitral and aortic stenosis, Julian Johnson. -Effect of hexamethonium on normotensive heart failure, Andrew G. Wilson. -Some clues to an integrative study of hypertension, Lawrence A. Cantow and Robert J. Weil. -Dicumerol therapy in the treatment of status angina and impending coronary thrombosis, Donald S. Smith and Michael C. Kozonis.

HEART DISEASE--STATISTICS

235. Cahan, Jacob M. (6439 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 29, Pa.)

School cardiac census, 1953. J. School Health. Nov., 1953. 23:9:276-280.

"The incidence of heart disease in children of school age in the city of Philadelphia was first reported in 1929, and was based upon a survey of 10,333 children from ten public schools. The present report, based upon a census taken in mid-February, 1953, includes pupils of all the 233 public schools Statistical data are presented. The background of the census and factors affecting the incidence of heart disease are discussed. Comparison is made between the surveys of 1929 and 1953."

HEREDITY

236. Fraser, F. Clarke (McGill Univ., Montreal, Que., Canada)

Medical genetics in pediatrics. J. Pediatrics. Jan., 1954. 44:1:85-103.

Presents a brief review of elementary Mendelian principles as applied to human pedigrees, a discussion of the problems involved in their clinical application, and a list summarizing available information on the familial distributions of pediatric diseases. Techniques of taking the family history are suggested and some of the problems of counseling in medical genetics are discussed. An extensive bibliography concludes the article.

See also 198; 253.

HIP--DISLOCATION

237. Pipkin, Garret (409 Argyle Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.)

Congenital dislocation of the hips; home treatment. Missouri Med. Jan., 1954. 51:1:29-33.

Describes the pillow splint method of Frejka for treating congenital dislocation of the hip at home and gives directions for management of the child, with equipment (high chair, pillow splint, and cover). Early diagnosis of the condition and use of this method results in correction equal to that formerly obtained by manipulation and casts.

HOSPITALS--GREAT BRITAIN

238. John, E. M.

The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital. Physiotherapy. Dec., 1953. 39:12:330-334.

Famous British Hospitals--No. 4.

Traces the history of one of the famous hospitals of England from its early days as the Baschurch Home to the present-day hospital with 430 beds and 35 after-care clinics. In connection with her work of caring for crippled children Dame Agnes Hunt started the Derwen Cripples' Training College, an occupational training center for children discharged from treatment.

HYDROCEPHALUS

239. Alexander, Eben, Jr. (Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.)

Recent advances in the treatment of infantile hydrocephalus, by Eben Alexander, Jr. and Courtland H. Davis, Jr. N. Carolina Med. J. Dec., 1953. 14:12:610-613.

"A review of the numerous recent advances in the treatment of infantile hydrocephalus has been made. The uretero-arachnoid anastomosis has been highly successful, but has led to a high incidence of hypochloremia and retrograde infections. The utilization of the peritoneum absorptive surface has proved to be practical in a small number of cases, and the normal development of such children with hydrocephalus after drainage of fluid into the peritoneal cavity has been of sufficient encouragement to warrant further trial of this method."--Summary.

KNEE

240. Moseley, H. F.

Disorders of the knee. Ciba Clinical Symposia. Nov.-Dec., 1953. 5:6:171-201.

KNEE (continued)

The entire issue of this publication is devoted to anatomic considerations in knee disorders, the clinical examination of the joint, the significance of symptoms and signs in diagnosis, and the general principles underlying the treatment of these disorders. For complete coverage of the common problems for which physicians are consulted, other derangements of the knee are considered briefly. The article has many illustrations in color.

LIBRARY SERVICE

See 292.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

241. Mendelsohn, Harold (The American Univ., Washington 16, D. C.)

A sociological approach to certain aspects of mental deficiency. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:506-510.

Suggests some areas for social research in the field of mental deficiency; scientific community studies on public opinion concerning mental deficiency, parental attitudes to mentally deficient offspring, and on group efforts to solve the problems presented by mental deficiency are considered as some of the ways in which the social environment of these individuals in the community can be improved.

See also 215; 219; 226; 255.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--RHODE ISLAND

242. Marks, Herman B. (183 Angell St., Providence 6, R. I.)

Consultation services for children with retarded mental development; a report prepared at the request of the Rhode Island State Chairman, American Academy of Pediatrics. Rhode Island Med. J. Nov., 1953. 36:658-659. Reprint.

A report presented for the purpose of acquainting the members of the Rhode Island Medical Society with services offered by the State Consultation Services for Children with Retarded Mental Development. It describes the establishment of the Consultation Services, their organization, policies, and advantages of such services.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--DIAGNOSIS

243. Malamud, Nathan (Langley Porter Clinic, Parnassus and First Aves., San Francisco, Calif.)

Recent trends in classification of neuropathological findings in mental deficiency. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:438-447.

Presents a statistical analysis of the neuropathological findings in 543 autopsied cases of mental deficiency, classifying them under: malformation, destructive processes, metabolic disorders, and neoplastic disorders. The high incidence of congenital malformations relative to the low incidence of the destructive processes is emphasized. Also discussed are the difficulties in clinical diagnosis and recent trends stressing the role of intrauterine factors in the etiology of congenital malformations, particularly those of maternal rubella, Rh incompatibility and congenital toxoplasmosis. The author believes an etiologic classification of mental deficiencies is not warranted at the present.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--EMPLOYMENT

244. Trachtman, Alvin (Ill. Dept. of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.)

An exploratory program for the vocational adjustment of mentally handicapped adolescents. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:424-430.

A description of a project to determine the problems of providing vocational guidance and placement services through schools for educable mentally handicapped children. Vocational adjustment services were offered to a class of fourteen; procedures, findings and conclusions are discussed. Vocational training, guidance and placement at the junior high school level are advocated for meeting the vocational needs of these children.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--INSTITUTIONS

245. Levine, Samuel (Sonoma State Home, Sonoma, Calif.)

Educational problems in state institutions for the mentally retarded. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:403-407.

" . . . This study was limited to the educational programs of the 92 State supported schools and institutions for the mentally retarded in the United States and one school in Hawaii . . . " Difficulties which institutions face in maintaining programs to meet the needs of their populations center around inadequate appropriations for educational needs and have been responsible for inadequate space and facilities, inadequate teachers' salaries, curtailed curricula, and the number of patients enrolled. Suggestions are made for solving the major problems.

246. Wortis, Joseph (555 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Towards the establishment of special clinics for retarded children; experiences and suggestions. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:472-480.

Drawing on experiences gained in setting up the Morris J. Solomon Clinic for the Rehabilitation of Retarded Children at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, N. Y., the author reviews organizational details and policies, admission policy and procedure routines, and gives a minimum budget for the operation of such a clinic.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MENTAL HYGIENE

247. Lawrence, Ernest S. (Pacific State Hosp., Spadra, Calif.)

Social adjustment; an area for psychological research in mental deficiency. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:500-505.

A discussion confined to the adjustment problems of mentally defective individuals of moron or borderline grades of intelligence without gross organic dysfunction, and the direction which research into the problems related to it should take. The author believes that the main research task is the testing of already established clinical hypotheses and the evaluation of the extent to which retarded intelligence is thought to be a prime, secondary, or interacting factor in adjustment problems.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

See 233.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

248. Sloan, William (861 S. State St., Lincoln, Ill.)

An exploratory study of the Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test with mental defectives, by William Sloan and Gerard J. Bensberg. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:481-485.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS (continued)

In persons with multiple handicaps, evaluation for the presence of mental deficiency has been difficult since physical handicaps tend to reduce the apparent functioning level. Results of this study indicate that the Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test correlates satisfactorily with the Stanford-Binet, although scores on the former tend to be seven months higher in Mental Age than those on the Stanford-Binet, when both tests are used with mental defectives. Scores did not appear to be affected by length of institutionalization or chronological age. The advantage of the test is that it utilizes only symbolic responses and the person tested is required only to identify the picture defining the word.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

249. National Association for Retarded Children (129 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Day classes for severely retarded children; a report of the Education Committee of the Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:357-370.

A report analyzing data obtained from a questionnaire survey of day schools operated for severely retarded children, both public and private. The object of the project was first, to improve programs of the participating schools, and secondly, to evaluate and summarize the best procedures and make them available to those responsible for future programs. Data are given on such aspects as financial support, characteristics of pupils attending, average size classes, criteria for selection of children, aims and objectives of the schools, typical daily school programs. Problems to be investigated further are suggested.

250. Snyder, Elkan E. (MRC Clinic, Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospitals, New York, N. Y.)

A wide-age range class of mentally retarded children in the vacation-demonstration school of Hunter College; a laboratory study, by Elkan E. Snyder and Chris J. DeProspero. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:411-418.

" . . . a description and an analysis of a six-week experiment with retarded children who worked, played, and assembled with classes for the gifted, the blind, the orthopedic, the deaf and hard-of-hearing, and the cerebral palsied. It is also an account of a vitalized teacher-training program, wherein student-teachers had a 'live' laboratory to test theory of methods, techniques, and content "

See also 293.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPEECH CORRECTION

251. Schlanger, Bernard B. (Training School, Vineland, N. Y.)

Speech examination of a group of institutionalized mentally handicapped children. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Dec., 1953. 18:4:339-349.

Report of a study to explore the articulation of a group of mentally deficient children and to measure five determinants of articulatory skill and test articulatory proficiency. Further purposes of the study were to investigate the interrelationships between these speech developmental factors, articulatory proficiency, C.A. and M.A., and to consider the relative influence of M.A. and C.A. on these measures. Major findings are presented.

MINING--GREAT BRITAIN

252. Watkins, Trefor

Rehabilitation and resettlement of the miner. Rehabilitation. Dec., 1953. 9:6-9.

MINING--GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

A discussion of the physical and social impact of disability on miners, some of the diseases peculiar to the industry which require rehabilitation and resettlement, and the difficulties encountered in the rehabilitation process.

MUSCLES--TESTS

See 261.

MUSCULAR ATROPHY

253. Refsum, Sigvald (Univ. of Calif. School of Med., San Francisco, Calif.)

Amyotrophic familial spastic paraplegia, by Sigvald Refsum and S. A. Skillicorn. Neurology. Jan., 1954. 4:1:40-47.

"A report of an unusual hereditary disorder occurring in three siblings. Beginning between the ages of three and five, and showing slowly progressive course with the following features: spastic paresis appearing initially in the legs, gradually extending to the upper extremities, and eventually involving lower cranial nerves; the development of progressive, generalized muscular wasting, probably of neurogenic type, during adolescence; marked skeletal deformities; no impairment of sensation or coordination; normal intelligence. Special studies, including electromyography, electroencephalography and muscle biopsy were performed."--Summary.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

254. Van Meter, J. Ray (384 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.)

Progressive muscular dystrophy; a preliminary report on treatment with amino acids, folic acid and vitamins. California Med. Oct., 1953. 79:4:297-299. Reprint.

"Ten patients with progressive muscular dystrophy were given daily oral doses of amino acids, folic acid and selected vitamins. At the time of this report they had been treated by this means for periods varying from two months to one year. Only one had other therapy concurrently. Definite and progressive improvement, objective and subjective, occurred in all cases. . . ."--Summary. Case histories are presented.

MUSIC THERAPY

See 294.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

See 298.

NUTRITION

255. Wolfson, Isaac N. (Newark State School, Newark, N. Y.)

Special diet for feeding advanced spastics and low grade mental defectives who present feeding problems; (preliminary report), by Isaac N. Wolfson, Katherine E. Flack, and Lois West. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:465-471.

Reports an experiment tried at the Newark State School, using a special diet formula served in the form of a cereal to overcome difficult feeding problems of severe spastics and helpless low grade patients. Brief records of some of the patients placed on the formula are included. It was found that 16 of the original 22 cases could be fed faster and more satisfactorily on the concentrated food formula. General health appears to be better, little food is lost with this type of feeding, economy of time and labor is affected through its use, and one feeding period per day can be eliminated. The formula is quite economical.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

256. Swartout, Glenda (701 S. Hoyt St., El Monte, Calif.)

Pediatric occupational therapy; a reappraisal, by Glenda Swartout and Roy Swartout. J. Pediatrics. Jan., 1954. 44:1:112-115.

The role of occupational therapy in helping hospitalized children express and release their fears is explained; some of the media used are discussed to illustrate how they can be adapted to bedfast children. The present study was limited to children 5 through 12 years of age; creative activities used were finger painting, clay work, papier-mache, modeling with a mixture of sawdust and paste, weaving, sewing, wood rasp carving, block construction, and puppet construction.

PARALYSIS AGITANS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

257. Dow, Robert S. (912 Medical Dental Bldg., Portland 5, Ore.)

Clinical evaluation of Pagitane hydrochloride in parkinsonism, by Robert S. Dow and Gordon N. Smith. Neurology. Jan., 1954. 4:1:33-39.

A report of a study of 23 patients with parkinsonism who were treated with Pagitane hydrochloride, a new drug, an aminopropanol. Conclusions drawn from the study were that the compound is effective in reducing rigidity and tremor in parkinsonism, it can frequently be given in larger doses than similar compounds previously available without producing unpleasant side reactions, and best results were obtained in parkinsonism of idiopathic or postencephalitic etiology. A tendency was noted that some patients reported greater improvement soon after beginning therapy, a characteristic of these patients and one which makes evaluation of the drug difficult. In patients who have parkinsonism appearing late in life and who have been diagnosed as having central nervous system changes attributable to arteriosclerosis, mental confusion is frequently produced and the drug must be given with caution.

PARENT EDUCATION

258. Auerbach, Aline B.

The contribution of the professionally trained leader of parent discussion groups, by Aline B. Auerbach and Gertrude Goller. Marriage and Family Living. Aug., 1953. 15:3:265-269. Reprint.

An evaluation of the special contributions which professionally trained leaders offer to parent education groups, with an explanation of the background knowledge and skills in various areas which the leader should have for successful leadership.

Available from Child Study Association of America, 132 East 74th St., New York 21, N. Y., at 15¢ a copy.

259. Child Study Association of America (132 E. 74th St., New York 21, N. Y.)

Taking stock in parent education; proceedings of the 1953 Conference for Workers in Parent Education, Hotel Statler, New York City, March 3, 1953. New York, The Assn. (1953). 37 p. 50¢.

Contains the complete proceedings of the Conference, with digests of all speeches and summaries of workshop discussions on methods and media of parent education.

Contents: How parents learn, Jerome Frank. -Communications in parent education, Nelson N. Foote. -Basic assumptions and goals of parent education, Barbara Biber. -Evaluating parent education in its different approaches, Helen

PARENT EDUCATION (continued)

Witmer. - Workshop summaries: Radio and TV. - Written material. - The single meeting with a speaker. - Single meeting with films or dramatic sketches. - A look ahead, Philip Zlatchin.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED--SPECIAL EDUCATION--ILLINOIS

260. Bryan, Dorothy (Ill. State Dept. of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.)

The itinerant teacher plan for the education of partially seeing children in Illinois. Sight-Saving Rev. Winter, 1953. 23:4:218-222.

A description of the itinerant teacher or contact plan for bringing to the partially sighted child in the regular classroom the special help which he needs. The plan has proved successful in urban areas and, if properly established and administered, can meet the needs of partially sighted children in rural districts where there are seldom enough of these children to merit a special class.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

261. American Physical Therapy Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

Panel on testing. Phys. Therapy Rev. Jan., 1954. 34:1:14-56.

Members of the panel and their subjects were: Introduction, Major Agnes Snyder. - The manual muscle test in the patient's evaluation and program for treatment, Carmella Gonnella. - Functional tests, Laura K. Smith. - The importance of the therapist as an influencing factor in rehabilitation, Lorraine Willer. - Rehabilitation. The vocational aspects, Eugene J. Taylor.

See also 295.

PHYSICAL THERAPY--PERSONNEL

See 296.

PSYCHIATRY

See 297.

PSYCHOLOGY

262. Leopold, Robert L. (Functional Clinic, Graduate Hosp., Univ. of Penn., Philadelphia, Penn.)

Patient-therapist relationship: Psychological consideration. Phys. Therapy Rev. Jan., 1954. 34:1:8-13.

Physical therapy treatment situations are based, psychologically, on the inter-relationship between patient and therapist. Both patient and therapist invest the situation with feelings inappropriate to the situation. If the therapist is aware of these problems, has an understanding of personality development and the disintegration of personality characteristics under the impact of major illness, he is able to deal more readily with the variety of interpersonal experiences arising during the physical therapy treatment.

See also 298.

READING

263. Dinsmore, Mayme (Pacific State Hosp., Spadra, Calif.)

Teaching reading to the brain-injured child. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1954. 58:3:431-435.

READING (continued)

Theoretical and practical solutions to be used in solving the reading difficulties of the brain-injured child are suggested. Distractibility, perseveration, difficulty in enunciation and forming speech sounds, and errors of visual perception make the problem more difficult.

REHABILITATION

264. Covalt, Donald A. (400 E. 34th St., New York, N. Y.)

Physical medicine and rehabilitation in home care programs. N. Y. State J. Med. July, 1953. 53:14:1671-1673. Reprint.

In the older age group of persons with chronic disability, possibilities for rehabilitation within the home are considered because these patients often do better when in familiar surroundings. By utilizing nurses and therapists for home visits, and enlisting the aid of the family, the patient is able to carry on a full day program of treatment and become self sufficient in the activities of daily living. Many eventually are able to return to some type of work.

265. Lauer, Samuel G. (132 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.)

Rehabilitation problems of the handicapped child. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Dec., 1953. 14:12:10-11.

A broad outline and guide for eventual physical, mental, and educational phases of the rehabilitation of crippled children are suggested and a brief classification for establishing the status of the child is given. Procedures employed by the rehabilitation team are explained for parents who should fully understand the program and not be misled as to the level of expectancy.

266. Illinois. Chicago Pediatric Society

Symposium: The care of the handicapped child; regular meeting, March 17, 1953. Am. J. Diseases of Children. Jan., 1954. 87:1:63-65.

Abstracts of discussions of the symposium include: Medical aspects, Dr. Abraham Levinson. -Emotional aspects, Dr. Julius B. Richmond. -Special education, Mary E. Courtney. -Social agencies, Dr. Edward Press. -State institutions, Dr. William W. Fox. Eveline Jacobs represented the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults on the panel.

267. Krusen, Frank H. (102-110 Second Ave., S. W., Rochester, Minn.)

Physical medicine and rehabilitation as related to industrial health. Arch. Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Med. July, 1953. 8:1:61-69. Reprint.

Indicates the need for establishing in each industrial community a center of physical medicine and rehabilitation, affiliated with the community hospital, which can provide facilities for physical, psychologic, and social rehabilitation for those disabled in industry. Dr. Krusen discusses briefly diseases or injuries requiring rehabilitation, the need for treating the "whole" man, and a program headed by a medical director and consisting of a team of experts.

REHABILITATION--AUSTRALIA

268. Burniston, G. G. (Commonwealth Dept. of Soc. Services, Sydney, Australia)

Rehabilitation and placement of the incapacitated worker. Med. J. Australia. Mar. 28, 1953. 1:13:440-444. Reprint.

Presents a discussion of major rehabilitation efforts in Australia and other countries for the temporarily and permanently disabled.

REHABILITATION--AUSTRALIA (continued)

269. George, W. E. (Joint Coal Board, Sydney, Australia)

Some aspects of rehabilitation and placement of the incapacitated worker. Med. J. Australia. Mar. 28, 1953. 1:13:435-440. Reprint.

A discussion of factors acting against rehabilitation, the basic factors and principles of treatment in rehabilitation, personal reactions to rehabilitation, and the elements of a successful program. The problems of the non-disabled or partially disabled coal worker with pneumonokoniosis are considered.

REHABILITATION--FRANCE

270. Trannoy, A.

Les enfants impotents nerveux reeducables. La Semaine Medicale. Dec. 14, 1952. 28:45:521-523. Reprint.

Title in English: Nervous crippled children who can be rehabilitated.

Gives a brief history of the movement for rehabilitation of crippled children in France, the scope of the problem for providing care and treatment, some partial solutions for the problem, and the difficulties of professional training and employment.

REHABILITATION--NEW YORK

271. Wallace, Helen M. (125 Worth St., New York, N. Y.)

Services for handicapped children in New York City. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Jan., 1954. 15:1:3-7.

A report describing services currently provided for handicapped children in New York City and a discussion of areas where new or added services are necessary. Statistical data are included.

REHABILITATION--PROGRAMS

272. United Nations. Social Reference Centre

Rehabilitation of the handicapped. New York, The Centre, 1953. 85 p. (Social Welfare Information ser. Special issue. ST/SOA/Ser. F/11:2)

In this program for the rehabilitation of the crippled, adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 1952, basic principles are set forth and the services needed in a national rehabilitation scheme are outlined. Contains as well a selected bibliography of books published nationally and internationally on various phases of rehabilitation of value to professional rehabilitation personnel and auxiliary workers with the handicapped. A limited number of films, classified by subject, are included.

Available from Social Reference Centre, United Nations, New York, N. Y.

273. Worcester, D. A. (Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln 8, Neb.)

Clinical services; making the best of resources in the rural community. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1954. 20:4:176-179.

"In this final article in the series on clinical services, D. A. Worcester discusses what can be done toward referral of exceptional children in the rural communities where apparently no clinical services are available" Local teachers, the local physician, county welfare director, and the superintendent of schools can inform parents of sources of consultation and aid; diagnostic services are often available at clinics set up by the state department of health, through educational institutions offering such services, and through private or semi-private agencies which provide examinations where needed.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--CANADA

274. Molyneux, Molly (Workmen's Compensation Board Rehab. Center, Malton, Ontario, Canada)

A rehabilitation program in Canada. Am. J. Nursing. Jan., 1954. 54:1:40-41.

A description of the center, its administration, and types of programs carried out at the Workmen's Compensation Board Rehabilitation Center, in Canada.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--PENNSYLVANIA

275. Topping, Norman H. (Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Penn.)

Rehabilitation. Penn. Med. J. Jan., 1954. 57:1:40-42. Reprint.

Rehabilitation Center, University of Pennsylvania.

As the recipient of one of the grants made by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to strengthen the teaching of rehabilitation concepts and techniques in medical schools, the University of Pennsylvania is utilizing its potential resources for a teaching program in rehabilitation. A small in-patient rehabilitation center has been set up to provide the clinical material, facilities and personnel for a comprehensive teaching program. It is hoped that in addition to providing trained individuals for further teaching and service in rehabilitation work, the center will encourage other general hospitals to provide organized rehabilitation services.

RHEUMATIC FEVER--PREVENTION

276. Craige, Ernest (Univ. of N. C. School of Med., Chapel Hill, N. C.)

The prevention of rheumatic fever. N. Carolina Med. J. Dec., 1953. 14:12:593-596. Reprint.

Several methods of protection against rheumatic fever are suggested. Penicillin may be used as a continuous prophylactic agent and is considered the most effective method for the susceptible child. Sulfadiazine is useful for the same purpose, is cheaper but is possibly less effective. For acute streptococcal infection in normal or rheumatic patients, early vigorous use of penicillin is advised; sulfonamides are ineffective in this situation.

SCLEROSIS

277. Hanson, Birgit

Walking exercises for patients with disseminated sclerosis. Physiotherapy. Dec., 1953. 39:12:338-339.

Describes a system of walking exercises for patients with disseminated sclerosis, and especially for those with impaired coordination and balance with whom it has been found to be most useful. Definite principles involved in the system are discussed. The method has been used in the Department of Physical Therapy at the Municipal Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark.

SOCIAL SERVICE

See 299.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

278. Cruickshank, William M. (Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N. Y.)

Strengthening the core of special education. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1954. 20:4:146-152, 183.

SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

Some of the important issues for strengthening the educational core, especially in relation to special education, were discussed in Dr. Cruickshank's presidential address delivered at the Boston convention of the International Council for Exceptional Children in March, 1953, of which this is a summary. In the areas of teacher preparation, of strengthening intraprofessional trust and respect, of research, of furthering international cooperation for studying the problems of special education, needs are still to be met.

279. Fouracre, Maurice (Teachers College, Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y.)

Educational opportunities for the handicapped child. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Dec., 1953. 14:12:7-10.

Responsibility for the education of the handicapped child rests first on the parents and secondly, on the schools. Objectives of any educational plan are the teaching of self-realization, good mental health habits, good citizenship, good physical health habits, economic self-sufficiency, and emotional adjustment. Due to physical limitations and overprotective attitudes of parents, these goals are often difficult to realize. Standards for the handicapped should be set in accordance with their limitations and special abilities. School programs now available for handicapped children in the United States are discussed.

SPEECH CORRECTION

280. Karlin, Isaac W. (1509 Union St., Brooklyn 13, N. Y.)

Speech problems in the handicapped child. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Dec., 1953. 14:12:5-6.

In a talk delivered before the Parents Institute, Jewish Sanitarium and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Karlin discussed speech disorders in children which were due to brain pathology; the mentally retarded, the aphasic child, and those with cerebral palsy exhibit speech disorders of a wide range. Other types of handicapping and how they affect the development of speech are mentioned. The article's purpose was parent education--to bring about a better understanding of the cause and treatment of speech disorders.

See also 215.

SPEECH CORRECTION--OHIO

281. Ohio. Department of Education (Columbus 15, Ohio)

The Ohio plan for children with speech and hearing problems, by Elizabeth C. MacLearle. Columbus, The Dept., 1953. 44 p. illus.

Written to assist school administrators in the establishment of speech and hearing services, this bulletin shows the relationship of such services to the total speech education program and can serve as a guide to therapists in the development of well planned programs. Information for classroom teachers on types of speech and hearing difficulties and what they can do to help solve the problems is included. Public school therapists in training at university centers will find it a useful reference. Sources of help with speech and hearing problems in the state of Ohio are listed.

STATE SERVICES--VIRGINIA

282. Arlington's Crippled Children's Program. Va. Health Bul. Nov., 1953. 6:7:

1-11. (State Health Dept., State Office Bldg., Richmond, Va.)

Entire issue devoted to the subject.

STATE SERVICES--VIRGINIA (continued)

Considered by many specialists in the field to be one of the outstanding crippled children's services in the nation, The Crippled Children's Program in Arlington is an example of what can be accomplished in a cooperative venture between official and non-official groups. Combined with the work of the Arlington Crippled Children's Clinic are such features as: hospitalization when recommended, psychological testing provided by the Arlington County Guidance Center, and the Edison School where handicapped children are educated.

TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTION

283. Ayling, William E. (Health Director, Public Schools, Syracuse, N. Y.)

Tuberculosis case finding in schools. J. School Health. Dec., 1953. 23: 10:293-300.

Citing evidence from the literature on tuberculosis case finding in schools and from his own experience with such a program, the author concludes that case finding programs have a definite place in school health programs. The method advocated is tuberculin testing with x-rays of reactors; he emphasizes the need to look for tuberculosis in children under 15 years of age. Dr. Ayling does not believe that B. C. G. has any place in a school health program.

In the same issue: Certification of schools on basis of tuberculosis control work in progress, by E. A. Meyerding, S. A. Slater and L. S. Jordan, describes the demonstration project of the American School Health Association in Minnesota.

VISION

284. Foote, Franklin M. (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

An evaluation of vision screening, by Franklin M. Foote and Marian M. Crane. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1954. 20:4:153-161, 180.

A report of the procedures, ophthalmic findings, standards for screening referral, and results of a research study to evaluate methods of testing children's vision. Children in the first and sixth grades of 14 St. Louis, Mo., schools were subjects and data are given on various screening procedures. It was suggested that more attention be given to the development of methods of administering tests to obtain reliable results.

285. Guibor, George P. (30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Some eye defects seen in cerebral palsy, with some statistics. Am. J. Phys. Med. Dec., 1953. 32:6:342-347.

Important ocular defects found in cerebral palsy are classified and defined and some responses of the eyes to cortical disturbances discussed. From the statistics presented, the author concludes that motor defects of the eyes occurred in 75% of patients, subnormal vision existed in 25%, and the eyes turned toward the nose in 51%. The most frequently found combination was a conjugate deviation of the eyes with one eye turning nasally. "... This series of 142 patients with various types of cerebral palsy has been under observation and treatment of the author for over 9 years. Treatment of the ocular defects has been less successful in this group of cerebral palsied patients than like management in patients who did not have cerebral palsy, but who possessed similar eye defects"

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

286. New York. The Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, New York City (400 First Ave. at Twenty-Third St., New York 10, N. Y.)

The rehabilitation of industrial hand and arm disabilities; a series of

VOCATIONAL-REHABILITATION (continued)

papers presented at the Second Annual Conference and Demonstration for Compensation Insurers and Physicians, sponsored by the . . . New York, The Institute, 1953. 47 p. illus.

Contents: The rehabilitation of hand and arm disabilities in the injured workman, Willis C. Gorthy. -The importance of rehabilitation in workmen's compensation, Mary Donlon. -Comprehensive care of the injured hand, Dr. Robert E. Carroll. -Replacement of skin coverage of the hand, Dr. George F. Crikelair. -Importance of proper fitting of an artificial appliance, Charles Goldstine. -Psychological factors in the treatment and recovery of the hand and arm disability, Dr. Joseph D. Sullivan. -Vocational prospects for the rehabilitated injured workman with hand or arm disability, William Usdane. -Coordination of activities between the carrier and the rehabilitation agency, Arpie E. Shelton. Procedures in rehabilitation of hand and arm disabilities, Dr. Frederick J. Knocke. -The team approach to upper extremity prosthetic problems, Dr. Edward E. Gordon. -Case presentation--Coordination with carrier, rehabilitation program at Institute, placement of claimant in industry and savings to the carrier, William C. Gorthy.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION--GREAT BRITAIN

287. Industrial rehabilitation units. Rehabilitation. Dec., 1953. 9:11-17.

Reprinted from: Ministry of Labour Gazette. Aug., 1953.

An article giving the general principles that underlie the scheme used in Great Britain for industrial rehabilitation and describing some of the developments and changes which have taken place in the past ten years since the first Industrial Rehabilitation Unit was set up at Egham Centre. Techniques employed and types of persons making use of the service are discussed. Results and follow-up statistics are included.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS

288. Illinois. Department of Public Welfare

How volunteers work in state hospitals, by Agnes A. Sharp. Springfield, The Dept., 1953. 57 p.

Prepared for the guidance of volunteers, hospital staff, and community agencies cooperating in the Volunteer Services Program, this booklet describes the organization and operation of a volunteer services program in a state hospital, the relation of volunteer and paid personnel, and the extra services which volunteers can render patients as well as explaining the hospital program to the community. It also contains reports and evaluations of volunteer services in the state hospitals of Illinois as presented at the first state-wide Volunteer Services Institute held in June, 1953. A companion handbook published in 1952, "Why Volunteers in State Mental Hospitals" by Agnes A. Sharp, should be used in conjunction with this booklet. Both are available on request from the Ill. Dept. of Public Welfare, 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

WALKING--EQUIPMENT

289. Spring-assisted walking-aid. Lancet. Dec. 19, 1953. 265:6799:1295.

A walking-aid found useful in the rehabilitation of a wide variety of locomotor disabilities such as cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis, disseminated sclerosis, and other neurological conditions with a disturbed sense of balance. Since the apparatus is spring-assisted, very little effort is required in its use. The Swindon Hospital Management Committee (England) has made funds available for its development; the aid is manufactured by the firm of Spenser, Harris, Engineers, Cirencester, England.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

290. Pollack, Jerome (United Automobile Workers, 411 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.)

Workmen's compensation in the United States: VIII--Rehabilitation. Monthly Labor Rev. Dec., 1953. 76:12:1289-1294.

Discusses the role of rehabilitation in the concept of workmen's compensation, provisions for medical and vocational rehabilitation, and the increase of rehabilitation facilities for injured workers. "This is the last in a series of articles on workmen's compensation. Previous articles dealt with legislative and administrative progress, appeals, Federal legislation, occupational diseases, medical services, accident prevention, and problems of administration."--Editor's Note.

See also 286; 295.

New Books Briefly Noted

GRANTS-IN-AID

291. American Parents Committee (52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.)

Handbook on Federal grants-in-aid. New York, The Committee, c1953. 216 p. \$1.50.

A handbook explaining in as non-technical a manner as possible the principal Federally-aided programs for health, education and social welfare--including crippled children--services, the amount going to each state, and how to find out the amount going to a given community. As a guide to the making of State and local studies of services aided by Federal grants-in-aid, this handbook outlines points to be included in such surveys and offers a list of state agencies administering Federally-aided programs.

LIBRARY SERVICE

292. National League of Nursing Education (2 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

A library handbook for schools of nursing; 2nd ed. New York, The League, 1953. 265 p. \$4.75. Paperbound.

Part I is a discussion of the organization and administration of a nursing school library; Part II contains a list of subject headings based on a study of curriculum materials developed by the National League of Nursing Education and a review of subject headings used in the catalog of the National Health Library and the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus. Part III is a classification outline, the Bellevue system, worked out by Miss Mary Cassamajor and Miss Ann Doyle at the Bellevue School of Nursing.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

293. Smith, Marion Funk

Teaching the slow learning child, by Marion Funk Smith, in collaboration with Arthur J. Burks. New York, Harper & Bros., c1954. 175 p. \$2.75.

The result of many years' experience in teaching slow learning children, this book is a personal account of the author's day-to-day activities in the classroom. Many misconceptions about the slow learner's ability to be educated, to become a self-supporting citizen who is socially responsible, are corrected. Teachers will be interested in the methods she illustrates and parents of mentally retarded children will find new hope and understanding of the emotional needs of the slow learner. A constructive program for public school special education for this group is offered. Useful for lay education on the problems of the educable retarded child.

MUSIC THERAPY

294. Podolsky, Edward, ed.

Music therapy. New York, Philosophical Library, c1954. 335 p. illus. \$6.00.

Latest facts on music therapy and its practical application to mental, emotional, and physical ailments are presented in this compilation of a series of articles by leading psychiatrists, music therapists, and clinical psychologists. Many of the articles have appeared previously in periodicals. The article "Control of Athetotic Tremors by Sound Control," by Martin F. Palmer and Louis E. Zerbe, has been included.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

295. McBride, Earl D.

Disability evaluation; principles of treatment of compensable injuries. 5th ed. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., c1953. 715 p. illus. \$15.00.

Presents the newest interpretations of physiological and mechanical alterations arising out of injury to the motor structure of the human body which will aid in the evaluation of disability as it relates to economic incapacity. Improvements in the text include a discussion of the casual relation of injury to disease; an improved, enlarged rating schedule of partial permanent disability, and the addition of a rating schedule on the disability of disease. The rating schedule has been graded as a guide to further consideration in each individual case. Workmen's compensation laws and the doctor's role in litigation cases are discussed. Earlier editions of the book have proved a reliable reference source for orthopedic surgeons and industrial physicians in the evaluation of functional loss.

PHYSICAL THERAPY--PERSONNEL

296. Hellebrandt, Frances A.

Educating physical therapists to meet the challenge of the future; report on Project B 230 (Research and evaluation of curricula of physical therapy and rehabilitation), National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Champaign, Ill., Stipes Publ. Co., 1953. 193, 129 p. illus. Spiral binding.

Specific aims of the Project were: 1) to raise the technical portion of the physical therapy curriculum to a professional level of education, 2) bring closer together preprofessional academic courses and professional courses of study, 3) to institute laboratory methods of teaching technical subjects and prepare modern teaching aids, 4) to develop research activity in the curriculum, and 5) to differentiate professional from vocational activities and consider the need for training programs of a sub-professional grade. The author gives a history of physical therapy education, discusses student selection, through the use of various tests, and traces the development of the rehabilitation concept. Various systems of training are examined from the viewpoint of experience; their usefulness and methods are evaluated. An extensive bibliography is included, as well as material suitable for recruitment purposes, illustrative course outlines, an outline of standard practices of physical therapy, a list of source material for a school library, and a section on the organization for clinical practice in physical therapy.

PSYCHIATRY

297. Bender, Lauretta

Aggression, hostility and anxiety in children. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, c1953. 184 p. illus. \$5.50.

This second book in the series of the Bellevue Studies of Child Psychiatry is a unified and completely rewritten collection of papers by Lauretta Bender, Paul Schilder, David Wechsler, Frank M. Curran, and Helen Yarnell. Clinical data and interviews from 260 children were compiled with follow-up reports and re-examinations of 50 of the original group. The papers deal with "... the genesis of aggression, hostility, and anxiety in children, their role in the development of personality, and what can be observed concerning them in deviate personality development, or the psychiatric syndromes of childhood" Data was obtained by the methods described in "Child Psychiatric Techniques," the first book of the series. A third book to follow, "A Dynamic Psychopathology of Childhood," will deal with contributions on the clinical syndromes gathered from the same data.

PSYCHOLOGY

298. Wolffheim, Nelly

Psychology in the nursery school, by Nelly Wolffheim; translated by Charles L. Hannam. New York, Philosophical Library, 1953. 144 p. \$3.75.

Citing case histories in support of her belief that the nursery school should be run on psychoanalytical lines, the author discusses the complicated and varied home-school and teacher-child relationships involved in the nursery school situation. Aspects of child behavior dealing with the Oedipus complex, erotic friendships, play and occupations in school, and the development of communal life among children as observed in her work are considered. Parents as well as teachers may find this small book on child psychology interesting.

SOCIAL SERVICE

299. Social work year book, 1953; a description of organized activities in social work and in related fields. 12th ed. New York, Am. Assn. of Social Workers, 1954. 703 p. \$6.00.

Completely revised since the last edition, published in 1951, this current book brings up to date information on organized activities in social work and related fields. Part I contains 72 topical articles by authorities in their fields, followed by bibliographies on the subjects discussed. Among the articles are "The Crippled," "Chronic Illness," "The Deaf and Hard of Hearing," "The Blind," "Epilepsy," and "Vocational Rehabilitation." Part II lists international, national government and voluntary agencies, as well as Canadian agencies, giving information on their purposes, activities, principal officers, and periodical publications. A list of periodicals mentioned in the bibliographies, with publishers' names and addresses, is found in the Appendix. A ready reference book on social welfare developments, it covers a wide range of social work problems, practices, and agencies. The Year Book belongs in the office collection of every health and welfare agency.

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